The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1. NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1871. NUMBER 76.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.
" C. C. ANTOINE, CADDO,
" GEO. Y. KELSO, RAPIDES.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$5 00
SIX MONTHS	3 00
THREE MONTHS	1 50
SINGLE COPY	5.

PROSPECTUS

OF

The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideration* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE

32.....Royal street.....32

The rooms of this Club are open each day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

POETRY.

FAITHFUL.

Fainter and fainter may fall on my ear
The voice that is sweeter than music to hear;
More and more eagerly then will I list,
That never a word or an accent be missed.

Slower and slower the footstep may grow.
Whose fall is the pleasantest sound that I know;
Quicker and quicker my glad heart shall learn
To catch its faint echo and bless its return.

Whiter and whiter may turn with each day
The locks that so sadly are changing to gray;
Dearer and dearer shall these seem to me,
The fewer and whiter and thinner they be.

Weaker and weaker may be the light clasp
Of the hand that I hold so secure in my grasp;
Stronger and stronger my own to the last
Will cling to it, holding it tenderly fast.

Darker and darker above thee may spread
The clouds of a fate that is hopeless and dread;
Brighter and brighter the sun of my love
Will shine, all the shadows and mists to remove.

Envy and malice thy life may assail,
Favor and fortune and friendship may fail;
But perfect and sure and undying shall be
The trust of his heart that is centered in thee!

Educational.

We give below the opinions of some of the World's greatest men, on the subject of popular education. They will appeal to the best judgment of all men. We ask our colored friends to read them and let their actions on the subject be governed by them:

"Establish and support Public Schools in every part of the State"—Benjamin Rush.

"A general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor and protector of Republican Institions; and in it we must confide as the conservative power that will watch our own liberties and guard against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence. I consider the system of Common Schools as the paladium of our feerdom."—De Witt Clinton.

"The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a lawful citizen, and bequeathes to it a nuisance."—Chancellor Kent.

"The importance of Common Schools is best estimated by the good effects of them where they most abound and are best regulated."—John Jay.

"To make the people fittest to choose, and the chosen fittest to govern, we must teach people."—Milton.

"The schoolmaster is abroad and I trust to him, armed with his primer"—Lord Brougham.

"Universal education is henceforth one of the guarantees of liberty and social stability. As every principle of our government is founded on justice and reason, to diffuse education among the people, to develop their understandings, and enlighten their minds, is to strengthen their constitutional government and secure its stability."—Gnizot.

"For augmenting the aggregate amount of intelligence and mental power in any community, the grandest instrumentality ever yet devised is the institution of Common Schools. The Common School realizes all the facts or fables, whichever they may be, of the divining rod. It tries its experiments over the whole surface of society, and wherever a buried fountain of genions is flowing in the darkness below, it brings it above, and pours out its waters to fertilize the earth. Under the magic touch of Common Schools, Shermans rise from the shoemaker's bench Beechers from the blacksmith's anvil, Bowditches and Franklins from the soap chandler's and tallow chandler's shops, and a new galaxy shines forth over all the firmament of genious. Education in a Republic must be universal, the whole land must be watered with the streams of knowledge."—Horace Mann.

"Knowledge in every country is the surest basis of public happiness. To the security of a free constitution it contributes by convincing those who are entrusted with the public administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people; and by teaching the people themselves to know and value their own rights, to discern and provide against invasions of them."—Washington, in his First Message.

"Promote, as an object of primary importance, institution for the general diffusion of knowledge."—Washington, in Farewell Address.

"A system of general instruction, which shall reach every description of our citizens, from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so it shall be the latest of all public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest. Give it to us in any shape, and receive for the inestimable boon the thanks of the young and the blessings of the old."—Thomas Jefferson.

CELEBRATION AT BOWLING GREEN.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH MADE BY T. MORRIS CHESTER, AT BOWLING GREEN, ON TUESDAY, AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS—A BLACK REPUBLICAN AFTER A BLACK DEMOCRAT—AN AMERICAN ANATHEMA MARANTHA.

The celebration of the emancipation of the slaves of the West India Islands, held in Bowling Green, on Tuesday, brought together an immense crowd of both white and colored people from the country about Bowling Green. Mr. T. Morris Chester, the colored lawyer, who lectured here a few weeks ago, delivered a powerful address, and in his speech reviewed Mr. Carlisle in a manner far from being "childlike and blank," and also referred in the strongest terms of denunciation to Elias Polk, a Democratic negro from Tennessee, who has been imported by the Democrats to stump the State for their ticket. The speech, an extract from which we publish below, is worthy of perusal, and will be found extremely interesting, especially to Elias Polk and his white and colored adherents:

"The party of human progress, desirous of protecting us in our new-born relations, enacted the civil rights bill against the most violent opposition of our enemies—a measure demanded by circumstances and warranted by the Constitution. It is customary for our white friends, when they assemble together, to criticise the colored people. Now, I am going to criticise one of our white friends. [Loud applause.]

"The civil rights bill calls to mind a speech which was delivered by Mr. John G. Garlisle, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, at Munfordville, on the 30th of June, which I saw in the Louisville *Ledger*, on the 4th of July; and, comparing it with those of kindred sentiments, he seems to be the most intelligent representative of his party, which is my reason for noticing him in this connection. [Applause.] He finds fault with the civil rights bill because it acknowledges your citizenship and punishes the Kentucky judge, or the judge of any other State, for refusing to administer justice according to the laws of God and the enlightened spirit of the age. [Applause.]

"He wants to return to the good old times when he could knock black men down, outrage our women, rob us of our goods, and inflict every species of indignity and injustice upon us, only so a white man had no knowledge of the fact. The law that comes to the rescue of civilization, which protects the humblest man under its jurisdiction in his person and property, and which is founded upon justice and religion, is denounced by Mr. Carlisle in a species of demagogism which is only equaled by its stupidity.

"I hope, for the credit of the profession, that Mr. Carlisle is not a lawyer, or I should be forced to believe him unpardonably ignorant of legal construction, while his discussion of all questions affecting the supreme law of the land betrays a lamentable ignorance of constitutional application. [Great applause.]

He says: 'I believe we can govern the negro better than the negro can govern us.' Now, I doubt this, and point in refutation to Mississippi and South Carolina, where the blacks are in the majority, where they control the legislation of those States, where they mould public sentiment, and whose laws to-day are enacted more in the interest of an enlightened civilization than the unrepealed, but annulled constitution and statutes that disgrace the record of Kentucky. [Great Applause.] Mr. Carlisle says, in a burst of Kentucky enthusiasm [great applause], 'I would extend to the colored man protection in his life, liberty and property, but as long as God lets me live I will never extend to him equality with the race to which I belong.' [Great laughter.]

"Not knowing exactly to what peculiar species Mr. Carlisle belongs I am unaware of the peculiar merits of his associates, or upon what he founds his assumption of superiority. If he is identified with that race whose soul is stained with the blood of our people, who has sanctioned and perpetuated our ignorance and degradation, who has libeled humanity and insulted heaven in impiously defending human bondage, who publicly denounces amalgamation and privately practices it, the less we have to do with Mr. Carlisle and the race to which he belongs the nobler will be our manhood, the brighter will be our civilization, the purer will be our virtue. [Great applause.] Though a native of this country, it has been my fortune to pass most of my good fortune to pass most of my life in the Old World, where, in association with a cultfyated civilization. I have acquired some principles of taste, some feelings of pride and some notions of propriety, founded as I trust, upon wisdom and discrimination; and I could conceive of no greater misfortune than being compelled to associate upon terms of equality with a man, whatever might be his official position, whose ignorance of law, absence of logic and constructive dishonesty, incite feeling of supreme contempt. [Sensation.]

"As Mr. Carlisle seems to be the most intelligent representative of his kindred, and standard-bearer of their principles, I commend his unjust and wicked utterance to your serious consideration; and after they have been heard, and by every colored man in the country, I am sure the earnest prayer which will go up from every heart will be: 'Good Lord, deliver us from all social equality with Mr. Carlisle and the race to which he belongs.' I would advise Mr. Carlisle to always stay in this country, and above all never to go outside of Kentucky or he may realize that his white face, which seems to have no other merit to recommend him, could not be received in the Old World, where there is the highest development of the Anglo Saxon race, in those charmed circles of social equality which recognizes the Fatherhood of God and the brotherwood of man. (Great applause.)

"I have understood that in this State, which clings more tenaciously to slavery than any other, and which has not yet recognized the manhood of the negro, that there is a black man from Tennesee who is now canvassing the State in the interest of the white man's party. It is hardly possible to conceive of a greater crime, or of deeper ingratitude than to see a black man born in Tennesee, whose back or that of his blood-kin, has felt the lash of oppression, of which the white man's party is the champion; who has heard the dying groans and shrieks of our brethren who have been murdered by slavery; who in his own person has suffered every indignity which slave laws and slave public sentiment inflicted, advising black men to vote their liberty away, and by solemn act to surrender their manhood.

"May this wretch who renders infamous the name of Elias Polk, enjoy the contempt which his depravity merits. [Sensation.] May he receive the ineffable brand of a traitor, so that all good men and women may scorn him, wherever he appears. [Loud applause.] May the church of which he is a member expel him in disgrace as being unworthy to associate with Christian people. [Great applause amid cries of "good."] May the community in which he lives indignantly point him out of their midst as a foul blot upon humanity. [Loud applause.] May every black race that he meets shun him as a loathsome toad and a hissing viper. [Great applause amid cries of approval.] May heaven's judgment deprive him of sight, that he may no longer see the liberty that he is endeavoring to betray. [Great applause.] May he be struck deaf, that he may never again hear the grand shouts of emancipation that he is attempting to suppress. [Great applause.] May he lose the strength of those limbs upon which he advocated the success of the white man's party and our re-enslavement. [Loud applause.] May his wife, cursing the the hour that she ever seen him, refuse to live longer with such a monster. [Great applause.] May his children, shrinking from him in his disgrace and depravity, disown and execrate him. [Loud applause.]

"May our colored soldiers who fought for liberty and equal rights, get this fraud upon humanity into their quiet keeping. [Great applause.] May he be stumped all over this land by the stumps of black men who have left parts of limbs upon every field of glory. [Long continued applause.] May the prayers of the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers bring down upon him a just retribution in this world and in the world to come. [Great applause.] May the ghost of black men from the infernal regions haunt him while living and torment him when dead. [Thunders of applause.] May he live the life of misery and wretchedness which he advocates for others, and, though dying and desiring to die, may he never die. [Tremendous applause.] May he exist throughout time as one of God's judgements upon earth, as a warning to humanity, cursed by angels, cursed by men, and cursed by demons, as a traitor to God, his race, and the genius of enlightened liberty, to which let all the people say amen, amen, thrice amen! [Thunders of applause, and thousands of amens were earnestly uttered.]

"REMEMBER THY CREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THY YOUTH."

Years have come and gone since I looked upon the still, white face of my best-loved on earth. Years have changed my dark hair to gray, and my light heart to weariness, since the first bloom of the rose flushed upon her grave. Yet memory bridges the chasm of years, and fills the night with sorrowful melody, as these words on the fly-leaf of my childhood's prayer-book, greet me in the dear, familiar handwriting: "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." God has made infancy a beautiful and tender strain in the music of life! Pure, untainted hearts He gives from the "great, white throne," and blesses little ones with His own majestic touch and voice. The babe fast grows out of childhood. The purple bloom and rich blossom are ripening upon the garden walls of youth, and life, with its full destiny, is awakening the slumbering soul to action. Old young, Christian friend, who are wearing the proud dignity of maidenhood, look well to the path over which your young feet are passing. A *true* woman is the purest handiwork of her Creator; a woman cannot be true, if she be devoid of piety, for truth springs from Heaven, and owns no other source. As well think of fire without heat, or beauty without life, as woman—she, who makes home an Eden—without religion. And if her heart turn not to the Saviour in youth, maturity will come to her as a season of regret and repinings, it will not be as a quiet evening after a summer day—a peaceful twilight after a golden sunset. God help us all in our youth! It is then with us the springtime of life. It is then the fresh buds take roof, and are watered and pruned by the guiding hand of God's ministers. So if we be watchful and prayerful, the good seed will bring forth abundant harvest! We, the sowers in the morning sunshine, shall become the reapers in the evening twilight; our buds shall be all scarlet bloom, our grain, all golden harvest. My young maiden friends, it is you whom I would particularly address,—you who are to be chosen as the helpmate and companion of another human soul. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth;" so when God calls you to the home of a husband, a blessing shall go out with you from the threshold your feet are pressing for the last time. No pure, full life can crown your soul, unless the one great love shall be supreme over all; unless you recognize the chain of affection blinding us here as leading to Heaven—a Jacob's ladder, with God's angel's passing up and down, and high above all,—the good God Himself. So shall your household treasures be never unto you as idols of clay—rather as loans from the Father who recalls them at His will. But your eyes of faith are uplifted to Jesus, who said, "of such is the kingdom of heaven;" the sad, white shaft in the church-yard tells of another angel on high.

And how is it necessary to consecrate one's youth to Heaven—the time when the heart is gay, and wild, with the gladness of life? Surely religion consists not in a morose countenance and an abject voice, lusterless eyes and languid step. No, no, my young friends, it should rather lend a glowing light to the eyes, a tuneful melody to the voice, and an elasticity of hope to the step. Ah, and it does; we have known a fair girl in the flush of youth. We have known her, for alas! she is no more upon earth, but dwells above with the angels. Early in life she aimed to perfect her soul for the love she bore "Our Father." When her beauty and purity were crowned with the grace of twenty summers, the deadly blight of disease fell upon her. It paled the crimson rose in her cheek, and dimmed the darkness in her eyes. The buoyancy of her spirit departed, leaving still a cheerful radiance, as the sun, sinking to rest, tinges the clouds with amber and scarlet. The sweetness of her disposition never became acid; the tones of her voice never grew fretful; and as she faded away like a holy star, a peaceful quiet fell upon the stricken ones who had been loth to see her die. We looked upon her—dead, in the rich promise of life; we noted the repose of the folded hands, and the purity of the light upon the white forehead, which alas! was "that of the day-light only." And we thanked Heaven for a knowledge of this life, made holy by a sanctified youth; and we prayed that over our own broad land He would scatter the seeds of this divine love, so that many more young voices should chant His praises, and many more young lives bear witness to His honor and glory. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Then shall life be pleasant to look back upon; standing on the rugged hill of age—the happy valley of youth will shine as bright as the day, for its fleeting hours were well spent, and treasures dearer than gold or silver were laid away, where can neither moth nor thief enter to despoil the beauty and plenty. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth," for such is the command given by a loving Father whose voice speaks truth forever and ever.

The Length and Names of the Months.

The month is strictly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 3 seconds; and twelve such periods, and rather less than 11 days over, occur in a year. From an early period efforts were made to arrange the year in accordance with the revolutions of the moon; but they all failed until Julius Cæsar reformed the calender, by establishing the system of three years of 365 followed by one (bissextile) of 366 days, and decreed that the months should consist of 31 and 30 days alternately, in the bissextile or leap-year. In ordinary years, consisting of one day less, his arrangement gave 29 days to February. Afterward, his successor, Augustus, had the eighth of the series called after himself, and from vanity broke up the regularity of Cæsar's arrangement by taking another day from February to add to his own month, that it might not be shorter than July: a change which led to a shift of October and December for September and November as months of 31 days. In this arrangement, the year has since remained in all Christian countries.

The familiar rhyme, quaint and indispensable, which reminds us of the respective length of the months, "*Thirty* days hath September," etc., is of uncertain age as well as uncertain origin. It appears in a play entitled *The Return from Parnassus*, published in 1606.

The Roman names of the months, as settled by Augustus, have been used in all Christian countries excepting Holland.

Lafourche Republican.

One half the children of England do not go to school.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. Fields & Robert Dolton

Attorneys and Councellors at Law.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Smith, Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner. Prest., L. H. Waters, Actuary. Sidney W. Crofut. Secty., Everts Clapp. Supt. Agencs. T. K. Marcy. Med. Examr., Agents, New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.....Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P. M

Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

Thomas J. Hanna,

Auctioneer;

—AND—

General Commission Merchant

Agent for the sale of Real Estate, etc.,

OUT DOOR SALES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

168 POYDRAS STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

References:

Messrs. Geo. W. Hynson & Co., Steel, Pinckard & Co., John O. Terry, Esq., Lloyd R. Coleman Esq, Samuel Barrett, Esq.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

130 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

MR. GEO. E. PARIS is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10, 1871.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

PRES'T—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKELY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. RABY, of Natitoches.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.

Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

☞ The order of the Sons of Temperance Boston under the jurisdiction of the National Division, have resolved that they know no distinctions on account of race or color, and do not deem it expedient to organize seperate bodies in the same territory on account of the above named distinctions.

☞ The German Democrats of New York have revolted against the Tammany ring. The *Staats Zeitung* has declared war against Oakey Hall, Connelly & Co., and the German Democratic Committee are calling for "immediate publication of accounts" and the production hereafter of a "monthly financial exhibit." The *Nation* says that "The Germans cannot stand stealing." If these are the things driving them from the Democratic party there is no danger that they will bite again. The ring must steal.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Now that the regular time appraches for the re-opening of all the Institutions of learning, we take pleasure in inviting attention to Professor A. T. Selover's School, at 114 Carondelet street. This establishment is opened day and night, on accommodating terms, and both old and young "without regard" &c., may there repair and obtain the benefits of education.

We congratulate Mr. Selover on his prospects for the approaching term, and hope that the confines of his present school will be too "straight" for him.

ANOTHER PROP GONE.

It has been repeatedly denied by the Customhouse faction that public business was materially impeded while they held their Gatlin gun Convention, owing to the Custom-house street entrance being open. It is time to nail this falsehood, as have been the many others uttered in defense of their outrage upon the Republican party. George O. Beares, wearing a Marshal's badge was on guard at the entrance referred to, and refused admittance to merchants and public officers who had business with the Customs officials. The master of a vessel desiring clearance, accompanied by one of the Port-wardens on other business, was turned away, Beares declaring with unnecessary emphasis that his orders were to let no one into the building without a pass. Bring on your next "item."

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Next Saturday September 16, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the day, three men will expiate the crime of murder on the gallows, in St. James Parish.

Our readers will remember that a clerk in a grocery store in St. James near a plantation was murdered at night his body thrown in the river, the store was robbed and set on fire. So outrageous a set of deeds awakened the people of St. James, and four men were arrested. One of them turned State's evidence and linked the chain of evidence necessary to connect them with the murder. The names of the doomed men are John Williams, Alfred Decarreaux, and Noel, alias Madison Hampton.

It is stated that steamboat accommodation will be ample on Friday next and there is no doubt that an immense concourse of all sorts of people will go to see these men hung, as the executions are to take place in the batture in nearly the same spot where the crime was committed.

LT. GOV. DUNN AND THE POLICE.

For the information of persons abroad, who may be deceived by the oft-repeated statements of Dunn, Packard, Carter and others, as to the organization and control of the Metropolitan Police, we state that Lieutenant Governor Dunn—and not Governor Warmoth—is at the head of that branch of the Government. Mr. Dunn in his letter to the "great and good Horace Greeley," distinctly affirms that Governor Warmoth is commander-in-chief of the Police; coolly putting aside the fact that he himself is President of the Board of Police Commissioners. It speaks but poorly for the tact, judgment and personal influence of the Lieutenant Governor if, as he and his friends assert, he is absolutely without power in an organization of which he is the legal head. Such reckless statements, it will be seen, usually have their recoil.

SADDLING THE WRONG HORSE.

The Iberville *Pioneer* heads a column of balderdash with the decidedly dubious assertion that "Governor Henry Clay Warmoth is digging his own grave," and attacks the Legislature after this fashion:

> The whole session of the last Legislature passed without a single abuse reform, without a single wholesome or necessary law enacted; without a single bad law repealed; with not even a pretence of regard for the welfare of the people.

We have no objection to the *Pioneer* administering a wholesome lecture to derilict legislators, but every sense of fairness forbids that responsibility for their sins—whether of omission or commission—should be shouldered upon his Excellency. The editor of the *Pioneer* is either not up with the times or he wilfully ignores one or two very important facts. Governor Warmoth, in his message on the assembling of the Legislature, plead earnestly for the reform of existing abuses, and the passage of laws he deemed essential for the State, but a deaf ear was turned to his appeals and the time which should have been employed for the public weal wasted upon schemes such as the Crescent City Water Works bill, for the unlawful promulgation of which Mr. Bovee came so sadly to grief.

And where lies the fault, and who should be held responsible both for the wronful acts and the miserable failures of the Legislature? Clearly and undeniably not the Governor it is exceedingly unfair to endeavor to foist upon the Governor, the faults of others, and we would suggest to the *Pioneer* that it will not lessen its influence by permitting a spirit of justice and fair play to pervade its columns.

DEMOCRATIC PRAISES.

The *Weekly Clarion* of Miss., under date of Sept 5, mentions a Mr. H. D. Money as "an honest, conscientious and respectable freedman, the nominee of the Democratic party for Supervisor." It says too, that "he will be elected." The further compliment is paid Mr. Money, thus, "Henry is a negro who has seen enough to know his friends and bold enough to do what he thinks is his duty."

We are rejoiced at this picture by such an artist and hope it is a true one. We sincerely hope too, that these sights, and this knowledge, and attributed to Mr. Money will be this boldness which are so freely amply sufficient to enable him to distinguish between any temporary exceptional treatment of himself by Democrats and that which they are willing to concede to his race as a finality.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Conservatives of of Pulaski county, Arkansas, have held a Convention, made speeches and passed resolutions. Among the latter we find this, "That the American people of all classes and in all parts of the Country having for so long a time full acquiesced in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States as accomplished facts we deem all popular agitation as to their validity, to be improper, and as those amendments have fixed the legal rights of the black man, we declare it our desire that he, as distinguished from the white man, and the question of what his rights are, or ought to be, should no longer form the all absorbing subject of political discussion and Governmental action."

We have no objection to receiving the tardy acknowledgment of our status from any wing of the Democratic party; but we must demur to the statement that they have "for long a time acquisced in the amendments. Why the truth is that as a Party they have not acquiesced yet and the very gathering which passed this high sounding resolution, are openly aiming at the overtrow of radicalism and the establishment of a Democratic Conservative Party, the history of whose doings in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, records them as antagonistic in practice to the professions they make in theory. We are glad however to witness any disposition on the part of our quondam oppressors to permit our race peacefully to enjoy the rights and priveleges conferred on us by the Constitution of the Country.

HYMENEAL.

It was our pleasure to join in the throng of joyful friends who formed the wedding party of whom mention is made elsewhere. We found the spacious Church crowed to overflowing with interested and curious spectators. The party arrived a little before nine O'clock and the ceremony was impressively performed by Elder Thomas of the A. M. E. Church; after which the guests accompanied the newly wedded pair to the residence of the bride's mother, where every preparation had been made for entertainment. Right heartily did the friends enter into the enjoyment of the festive board. Lovers of the dance had ample opportunities of indulging, while the less elastic enjoyed themselves in pleasant chat. And thus passed away the moments till the hour for seperation come, when showers of good wishes were heaped on the glad pair and the company retired.

MRS and Mr. Robinson leave immediately for their home in Arkansas.

VALUABLE JOURNALS.—The following is said to be the value of the principal daily papers in New York:

The New York *Herald* is valued at $5,000,000, and is owned by Commodore James Gordon Bennett, jr., having been presented to him by his father.

The *Evening Post* was valued by Jno. J. Cisco, and two other referees, some months since, at $1,250,000.

The New York *Times* is valued at $1,500,000; $1,000,000 has been offered for it and refused.

The New York *World* is valued at $1,200,000. More capital was sunk to make it than any other newspaper ever started in this or in any other country; but "pluck" won.

The *Tribune* is valued at $2,000,000, and could not be purchased for that amount.

The *Evening Mail* is valued at $1,500,000. Cyrus Field lately purchased one third interest in it for $50,000.

The *Evening Telegram* is valued at $200,000 and is not for sale.

The New York *Sun* is valued at $1,500,000, and pays seven per cent on a large amount.

The New York *Standard* is valued at $75,000, and has won success. The Bowens are interested in it.

Rhe *Commercial Advertiser* is valued at $250,000, but it would take a large sum to purchase it.

The *Journal of Commerce* is valued at $250,000.

The Daily and Weekly *News* are valued at $800,000.

The Daily circulation of the *News* and *Sun* approximate closer than that of any other two daily newspapers in the city.

The New York *Star*, Mr. Joseph Howard's paper is valued at $500,000, but is not for sale.

THE END OF MR. WALSH.

John A. has run the length of his rope. The gentleman was not heretofore of sufficient importance in this State, in our opinion, to justify Governor Warmoth in publicly noticing any accusations he might promulgate; but as Lieutenant Gov. Dunn and Speaker Carter have taken him up, and by reiterating and endorsing his falsehoods given him a nominal importance, that might deceive the unitiated, we fully justify the Governor in departing from his usual and dignified reticense when attacked and impaling this particular gad-fly on the spear of Truth.

Here is the way he goes about it:

NEW ORLEANS, September 7, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your article headed "Mr. Walsh's Testimony," you do the Lieutenant Governor—who did violence to the truth in almost every other statement in his long letter—one slight injustice in saying "that Mr. Dunn has not reported him (Walsh) fairly." Mr. Walsh, in his card to the New Orleans *Times* of the fourteenth of August, after admitting that he offered me fifty thousand dollars to sign the Nicolson pavement bill, says:

The Governor was of the opinion that his signature to the bill, considering the large profits, was worth seventy-five thousand dollars to me, and a promise to pay him the further sum of two and one-half per cent of the net profits.

Upon which Lieutenant Governor Dunn bases his charge contained in "item No. 1" of his letter, as follows:

Item No. 1—Governor Warmoth demanded as the price of his official signature to a legislative act, known as the Nicholson pavement bill, seventy-five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent. of the profits accruing from the contract contemplated on said bill. This demand for money was made by his excellency on Mr. John A. Walsh, representing the bill, and was declined. Mr. Walsh is a respectable and wealthy citizen of this city, and has published, without denial from his Excellency, the facts herein alleged in the city press.

Now, I think Mr. Dunn is in a measure justified in his language, assuming that he believed the statement of Mr. Walsh to be true. I would not intrude myself on your courtesy but for the fact that Mr. Walsh's statement has been repeated by both Mr. Speaker Carter in his card and Lieutenant Governor Dunn in his letter to Mr. Greely.

And I now affirm that John A. Walsh called on me to urge my signature to the bill in question. In refusing compliance with his request I gave him the reasons embodied in my message to the Legislature disapproving it. After this he said he was authorized to offer me $50,000 and one-sixth of the net proceeds of the contract, to which I responded that I was surprised he should presume, knowing me as he did, to make me such an offer. He replied that he did not believe I could be induced to take it, but thought that no harm was done by presenting these terms in accordance with his authority from the parties interested, and he finally left, apparently mortified at having done so mean a thing, and with ears burning at my rebuke. He has since stated, not once only, but many times, that he had made me this offer and that I had refused it, and "that no pecuniary consideration whatever could induce me to sign the bill."

To substantiate this I refer to Captain John C. Sinnott, of Sinnott & Adams; Mr. Jonathan Taylor, a principal proprietor in the Nicolson paving patent; Dr. A. W. Smyth, of the Charity Hospital; W. L. Catlin, then in commercial copartnership with Mr. Walsh, and to my then secretary, Mr. F. C. Remick, who was in the adjoining room and heard the conversation above referred to between Mr. Walsh and myself.

I assert Mr. Walsh's statement to be a wilful and malicious falsehood, deliberately concocted for the purpose of injuring me, and he cannot truthfully say that his card does not justify the language employed by Lieutenant Governor Dunn.

Very respectfully,
H. C. WARMOTH.

[Since receiving the above card from the Governor, we have received the following from Mr. Jonathan Taylor, the owner of the Nicolson pavement patent for this State, and the principal incorporator of the celebrated Nicolson pavement bill.—EDITOR REPUBLICAN]:

NEW YORK CITY, September 2, 1871.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I wish to state to you, for the sake of truth and in justice to Governor Warmoth, what I know in reference to the signing of the Nicolson pavement bill.

John A. Walsh informed me last winter that he had offered Governor Warmoth fifty thousand dollars to sign the bill; that the *Governor stated that he would not sign the bill for any consideration whatever; that no inducement pecuniary or otherwise, would induce him to sign such a bill;* that it was "a bad precedent for the State at large to pay for improving a street in the city of New Orleans. Mr. Walsh further stated to me that if the bill was a proper one the Governor would have signed it at the request of Mr. S. B. Packard, who advised him to do so, and who was interested in the bill.

Respectfully,
JONATHAN TAYLOR.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
New York, Sept. 1, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I observe to-day in the New Orleans *Republican* of the 27th ult. what purports to be a statement from Chief Justice Ludeling of Louisiana, made to one of your reporters, and which appeared in the HERALD recently. The fact that the conversation is not claimed to have been reported in the words of Judge Ludeling would ordinarily have been sufficient to preclude any notice by the colored people of Louisiana of the statements therein made with reference to them, and especially as to myself. But as it is published in the official organ of the Republican party of my State it might possibly be taken as correct, unless some notice be given of its misrepresentations. Therefore I address you this note simply to inform the public through your paper, that in answer to the question of your reporter—

QUESTION—But some of the negroes continue an allegiance to Governor Warmoth. Pinchback is one.

ANSWER—O, yes, some of them remain true to the Governor's party. Pinchback and shrewd men like him stick to the party that is likely to give them the most favors.

The shrewd colored men of Louisiana will sustain no man or set of men for favor. They desire to sustain the men whom they believe can lead the party to success. They are not unmindful of the fact that last year the Republican party under the leadership of Governor Warmoth carried the State by a large majority over the opposition of the Democratic party, who, in 1868, by intimidation and fraud, prevented nine-tenths of the republicans from going to the polls and from voting. Now, as for myself, it is well known that I have exhibited an independence not surpassed by any man in Louisiana, black or white. I dared in the early days of the Republican party in the Gulf States to oppose every measure I did not consider right, even at the risk of being charged with selling out to the Democracy. Indeed, I have never been regarded as an especial friend or supporter of Gov. Warmoth. Even as late as the assembling of the Legislature in January last I opposed many of his measures among which I will mention the election of committees by the Senate and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the change of the Metropolitan Police law; and it is probable that I would not be with him now were it not for the course pursued by the late State Central Committee in attacking every man who did not swear allegiance to them personally. So much for myself. Further, your reporter asks, "Does Warmoth retain the confidence of the Republican and Democratic parties?" To which Judge Ludeling is made to answer, "Yes, of the Republicans, and the Democrats prefer his rule to that of the opposing faction, whose aim is merely to place the negro element in power. The contest is virtually between the whites and blacks." Now I have no doubt of the truth and correctness of the first part of the statement; but as to that portion where the Judge is made to say that the contest in Louisiana is virtually between the whites and blacks, I will state that it is true appeals have been made to that effect by Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Governor Warmoth has in his possession letters written by Dunn and addressed to colored men in the country parishes, urging upon them to elect none but black men. These letters can be produced at any time. It was a last resort; everything else had failed them. But such appeals will never prevail with the colored people of Louisiana. They know full well that they cannot afford to array themselves against the whites. All they ask is fair representation, equal rights and justice; and I very much doubt whether they will enjoy these to a greater extent under the administration of any of the men now seeking to become the Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana than they do at present.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President of the Republican State Central Executive Committee of Louisiana.

PARISH PRISON.

The following is a list of Prisoners in the Parish Prison awaiting transfer to the Louisiana Penitentiary.

Martin Worm, Murder, Life.
Edward Marshall, Larceny, 2 yrs.
Henry Culbreth, " 8 mos.
Isaac Hill, " 8 "
William Lanigan, Manslaughter, 6 mos.
Mary Ann Hickey, " 6 "
Sophia Gibson, Larceny, 8 "
George Johnson, " 2 yrs.
Emile Riley, Entering and Larceny, 1 yr.
James Banks, Larceny, 18 mos.
J. E. Johnson, " 1 year.
Albert Johnson, Breaking and Entering, 2½ years.
Charles Morrison, Entering, 3 years.
Israel Frencha, " 2 years.
Samuel Ford, False Pretences 10 mos.
John Alias Dick Ferdinand, Larceny 10 mos.

R. JOHNSON,
Deputy Sheriff and Keeper Parish Prison.

LECTURE

RECENTLY DELIVERED AT STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY.

BY J. T. NEWMAN, M. D.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST NUMBER.)

When yellow fever prevails in a city, it is often arrested by the interposition of a street not more than sixty feet wide; it advances to the east or north of the street, but goes no farther. While those on one side suffer, those on the other side escape. The same is true of cholera. How is this phenomina to be explained? Place on each side of the street a thermometer a barometer, a hygrometer and a pluoviameter, and they will show the air in both places to be precisely alike in heat, weight and moisture, as in the changes it undergoes and the rain it percipitates.

To no difference then can the healthfulness of different places be ascribed. But one source of solution remains. The disease arises from a subtile cause or poison which reaches the street but does not cross it. A stream of water has done the same on the same principles.

Again, yellow fever or common bilious fever is raging along the banks of a large river, a ship is lying at cables length from the shore. Provided the vessel is kept clean, the crew will continue to be healthy, unless they be permitted to come ashore, in which case they will suffer the prevailing disease.

This is a common occurence which no sensible difference in the atmosphere can explain. No difference exists in them. At the edge of the water and a few hundred feet from it where the ship lies those elements are the same. But there is a miasm at the former place which does not exist at latter, hence the difference as relates to the disease. Some deny the existence of bilious malaria at all. Were this true, we would never see bihous fever.

But they say it is the heated moist atmosphere; which, if true, no water course would ever be *free from bilious fever.* Now I will ask the question, From what source or sources does bilious malaria arise? From animal or vegitable matter, more especially the latter.

When I say dissolution, I do not mean putrefaction, because bilous fever often prevails where no putrefaction is discoverable.

But dissolution by which I mean of their elements producing dead organic matter and the reunion of those elements forming a new compound.

In no other way can malaria be formed. I am then asked, What is essential to the production of malaria? I will answer that question. Four elements, viz: Dead organic matter; a high temperature; atmospherical air; water in moderation. What particular process depends on atmospherical air I know not. But there is a reason to believe that it does play an important part. In the generation of miasm, air must be present.

In citing vegetable matter as the cause of malaria, it is not my intention to exclude animal matter, especially animals of low organization. It is highly probable that they unite with vegetable matter in process of dissolution and aid in the general effect. My object is this: when the latter is more extensive, then malaria is generated whenever these elements melt, and continue for some time, malaria is at issue. But if one or more meet, then miasm is formed. If these elements are absent, miasm cannot be found. Is heat wanted, as in winter, no poison is generated. Is moisture wanting, as is the case in summer, then health prevails. If cleanliness is preserved by the removal of all animal and vegetable matter, the production of malaria is simply impossible. The same is true if water abounds, so as to flood the vegetable mass. Hence, your marshes are healthy during the overflow. But when this subsides, the sun's rays become vertical, then bilious malaria is present. Death sharpens his scythe and reaps his thousands. Does any one doubt that the causes here mentioned are not productive of bilious malaria? To my mind the evidence is conclusive.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

We see with pleasure that Mr. Francis Ernest Dumas, has been appointed by Governor Warmoth, Assistant State Engineer, vice Mr. R. W. Todd, removed.

Mr. Dumas is one of Louisiana's most esteemed citizens, and belongs to one of the best families in the State. He was raised in Paris, and is a gentleman of finished education and fine attainments. His selection is in every respect, creditable to the choice of the Executive, He will prove to be an officer thoroughly competent to comprehend and perform the duties of his responsible position, and will do so to the advantage of the interests of the State ane the planters and with credit to himself.

One of the most delicate and important duties imposed by law upon the Executive is the power of appointment to positions of responsibility. It is one which, to be properly performed, requires prompt and nice discernment. In this instance, the selection was a happy one, and altogether of that character which is the best commendation of the circumspection shown in making it.—*Empire Parish Register.*

THE COLORED RACE

The "colored problem" is working its own solution. The negroes who for two centuries supported their old masters find difficulty in supporting themselves. It is their labor that the South has good crops, and what they are now recovering is simply a share of what their own industry is earning. "Old massa" can no longer pocket the whole. He is obliged to divide with his free workmen.

The census shows that the race is increasing in number, and effecting a new geographical distribution. The losses of one State are the gains of another, and instead of working Northward the tendency on the whole is towards the South. They are everywhere acquiring property, building school-houses, organizing churches, and fitting themselves to new surroundings and conditions. If hereafter they acquire supremacy in any section it will be because their efforts and intellectual improvement entitle them to it. Industrious habits, orderly deportment and a purpose to improve have broken down nearly all the old barriers that prejudice had reared, and their rights to equality in public places have been judiciously recognized. There is not an example in history of four millions of slaves, suddenly enfranchised, who have done as much in the same time, or done it as well, as have our colored population. If the masses of the white men in the South would imitate their action, there would be no need to enforce the Ku-Klux bill.

[*Chicago Post.*

MARRIAGE.

Greene—Robinson. On Thursday evening, September 7th, at St. James Chapel, by Rev. Thomas, Miss Luda Greene, of this city, to Hon. J. A. Robinson, member House of Representatives, Arkansas.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We notice some inquiry, but there is very little offering, and thus far we have not heard of a sale, except one list of 100 bales. Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in prices.

Yesterday's sales embraced 600 bales, at prices showing a further advance of ⅛c. in Low Middling and the lower grades, the market closing last evening at the following quotations:

	Average Lists.	Exchange Figures
Low Ordinary	13½@15	—
Ordinary	15½@16½	16
Good Ordinary	17½@18	17½
Low Middling	18½@18¾	18½
Middling	19 @19½	19½
Strict Middling	— @—	—
Good Middling	— @—	—
SUGAR:—		
Good Fair, ℔ lb		11½
Yellow Clarified		12½
Fair		10½
Fully fair		12
White		13@13½
MOLASSES:—		
Reboiled, plantation, ℔ gallon		30@ —
Reboiled, refinery		30@ 65
Golden Syrup		$1 00
FLOUR:—		
Superfine		5 50
Double extra		5 75
Treble extra		6 25
Good Treble Extra		6 50
Good Extra		
Choice Extra		6 75, and 8 10
CORN:—		
Yellow mixed, ℔ bshel		—
Choice Yellow	71½@	—
White mixed		68
Yellow		—
White		70
Choice White, in Dundees		—
St. Charles county White		—
Mixed, in poor order		—
OATS:—		
St. Louis, ℔ bushel	68@	—
Galena		54
BRAN:—		
℔ 100 lbs		1 10
HAY:—		
Western, ℔ ton		30 00
Choice		35 00
PORK:—		
Summer-cured Mess		—
Winter-packed Mess		—
Retailing at		$14 25@ 14 50

—Judge K——, of North Carolina, is a great stickler for forms. One day a soldier, who had been battered considerably in the war, was brought up before him as a witness. The Judge told him to hold up his right hand. "Can't do it sir," said the man. "Why not?" "Got a shot in that arm, sir." "Then hold up your left." The man said that he had a shot in that arm too. "Then," said the Judge, sternly, "you must hold up your leg. No man can be sworn sir, in this court of law, unless he holds up something."

An old lady, writing to her son out West, warns him to beware of billious saloons and bowel alleys.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

St. John the Baptist.

Meeting of the Parish Executive Committee of the Republican party of the parish of St. John the Baptist, of September 1871.

In compliance with a resolution of the Committee at their last meeting held August 2nd 1871. The new Committee, met on the 2nd of September at the Court House.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. W. Combs, at two o'clock P. M.

On motion of Hon. Henry Demas, Mr. Combs was called to the Chair *pro tem*, and Mr. A. C. Babcock Secretary, *pro tem*.

A motion by Mr. Demas prevailed, authorizing the Chair to appoint a committee of five on credentials, and that a recess of ten minutes be taken.

The recess having expired, the committee on credentials reported as follows:

Your committee on credentials after having examined all the credentials handed in, find the following named gentlemen entitled to seats:

A. C. Babcock,
Henry Demas,
John Cayolle,
Daniel Williams and
Evan Calvin, of the

Committee.

1st. Ward.—A. C. Babcock, Andrew Fox and Joseph Jones.

2nd. Ward.—Geo. W. Combs, Henry Demas and Daniel Williams.

3rd. Ward.—Richard Gordon, Evan Calvin and Moses Randall.

4th Ward.—James Cole, Coleman Butler and Sterling Glover.

5th Ward.—John Hall, John Ben and Daniel Seaphasson.

6th Ward.—Tony Smith, William Hill and John Cayolle.

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Demas the roll was called and the following members answered to their names:

1st Ward.—Babcock, Fox, and Jones.
2nd " "—Combs, Demas, and Williams.
3rd " " Calvin, Gordon, and Randall.
4th " " Glover, Butler, Cole.
5th " " Ben, Hill.
6th " " Tony Smith and Hill.

Absent, Daniel Seaphasson.

Mr. Demas moved that the Committee go into a permanent organization; which was carried.

Mr. Demas nominated Mr. Geo. W. Combs as President. No other nomination, a vote by acclamation resulted unanimously for G. W. Combs as President.

On the nomination by Mr. Cole, Mr. A. C. S. Babcock was duly elected Secretary.

On a further nomination by Mr. Williams the following Officers were unanimously elected:

James Cole, Vice Preident,
Henry Demas, Treasurer,
Ben Allen, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The organization being effected, Mr. Babcock submitted a series of by-laws for the government of the Committee, which upon motion of Mr. Demas were read and adopted.

Mr. Babcock then introduced the following resolutions:

Be it resolved, That we the members of the Parish Executive Committee of the Republican party of the parish of St. John the Baptist, in convention assembled, hereby fully endorse the National and State Administrations, and that to his Excellency Henry C. Warmoth, we accord due praise for the able manner he has evinced in his capacity as the Chief Executive of our State; that we recognize him as an able leader of Republicanism and in the vanguard of Republican freedom he has honorably earned the support, and deserves the sympathy of every Republican of Louisiana; that through his wisdom the prosperity of Louisiana, Morally, Politically and Financially is indebted for its success. That his administration has been wise and prudent, at all times deferential to the will of the people, and receives our hearty support.

Resolved, That the action of the so-called Republican Convention, which assembled at the Custom-house, meets with our unqualified condemnation for the reasons:

1st. The usurpation of power exercised by Mr. S. B. Packard, late president of the State Central Committee, in demanding that credentials of delegates should be forwarded to him, in furtherance of a scheme to eject delegates chosen by the people, whose sympathies would not accord with his in defeating the assembling of a Republican Convention.

2nd. In demanding that none should be admitted to the Convention without having previously procured from him, tickets of admission, and resorting to every means to provoke the peaceful assemblage of a Republican Convention.

3rd. In unwarrantably, and without cause or authority, procuring the assistance of U. S. troops in the furtherance of a preconcerted plot to deprive the free expression of public sentiment, detrimental both to Republicanism and in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the convention held in Turner Hall on the ninth and tenth of August, 1871, of which the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was chairman, as being composed of honest men, whose actions were the expression of the will of the people thereby entitling them to the faith and confidence reposed in them by the Republican party of Louisiana.

Resolved, That we add our voices in support of the allegations contained in the communication of our worthy State Superintendent of Public Education, the Hon. Thomas W. Conway to his Excellency U. S. Grant; and appearing in the New Orleans *Republican*.

Mr. Demas moved the adoption of the resolutions the motion to adopt being put it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Cayolle moved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the New Orleans *Republican* for publication.

On motion of Mr. Demas Mr. Cayolle's motion was amended and adopted, so as to read the New Orleans *Republican* and Louisianian.

A motion by Mr. Cayolle to adjourn *sine die*, was carried.

G. W. Combs, President.
A. C. Babcock, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD CLUB.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the 7th Ward held at the Hall of Sub Club No. 1, 7th Ward, on Friday evening Sept. 8th 1871, the Warmoth and Pinchback Pioneers effected a permanent organization by the election of the following officers to serve from date of election till the 31st day of January 1872.

J. B. Jourdain President, P. Griffin, P. Garcia, P. Collins, S. Freeman, Samuel Sampson, Louis Balser, Narcis Julian, J. B. Ludwig, Geo. Coudiff and A. Ribet Vice President, Wm. J. Moore, Sec. Peter Pijoux asst. Sec. L. P. Pijoux Treas. J. B. Harris, asst Treas. Clifford Banks Grand Marshall, Ouzema Zenan, Wm. English and J. Keeling, asst. Marshals. St. Jones John Andrews and Hiram Long, Sgts. at Arms.

By order of the Club;
Wm. J. Moore,
Secretary.

At a Regular Meeting of the Phil. Sheridan Irish Republican Club, held at the Mechanic's Institute on Thursday evening, the 7th inst., Mr. Walter Long offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, By the Phil. Sheridan Irish Republican Club of New Orleans that our thanks are hereby extended to General H. J. Campbell and the other gentlemen composing the Committee of the Republicans of Louisiana appointed by the State Convention to wait upon the President of the United States, for their devoted services to the cause of Republicanism in laying before the President, a true and unbiased statement of the outrages committed at the U. S. Custom-house in this city, by Federal officials claiming to be Republicans on the 9th of August 1871.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans *Republican* and Louisianian and the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to furnish the Committee with a copy of the same.

P. Creagh,
President.
J. P. Murphy,
Rec. Sec'y.

"Now, young people," said a professor of natural history to his class, "now, then, as to hens; a hen has the capacity of laying just six hundred eggs, and no more! and she finishes the job in just five years. Now, whats to be done with her after that?" "Cut off her head, and sell her for a spring chicken," exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry.

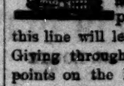
—We love to see the blooming rose in all its beauty dressed; we love to hear our friends disclose the emotions of the breast. We love to see the cars arrive, all laden at our door; we love to see our neighbors thrive and love to bless the poor. We love all these, yet far above all we have said, we love—what every printer loves—to have subscriptions paid.

CAIRO.

St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets



FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

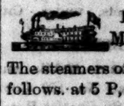
Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent, 104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent, 37 Natchez Street,
JOHN N. BOFINGER, President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER, 26 Carondelet Street.
apl. 6-tf

Merchants' Southern Packet Company.



For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bands—The steamers of this line will leave as follows. at 5 P, M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumb erland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents, 135 Gravier street.
JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER. 26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,

WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. Greathouse, Master;
James McElroy, Clerk,

Will leave New Orleans every Saturday, at 5 P. M., and Wednesday, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

E. O. Melancon, 11 Conti street.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

The Steamer KATIE, J. M White, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

(between Canal and Customhouse.)

For Rent.

That desirable family residence on Claiborne street between Palmyra and Gasquet. For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON, 22 Commercial Place

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871:

Whereas, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local cause, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and orgaization may exist; and

Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.

J. S. Stokely,
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, unless the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitently.

Most Respectfully,
H. M. TURNER,
President Ga. State Convention.
Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:

Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.
Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.
Maryland—Isaac Meyers, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarbrough.
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mabson, J. T. Schenck, Esq.
South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Bansier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. B. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State.
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq. Alfred E. McKinney, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.
District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that to the lower House of the General Assembly.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
C. C. ANTOINE,
A. E. BARBER,
OSCAR J. DUNN,
J. W. QUINN,
GEORGE Y. KELSO,
EDWARD BUTLER,
F. C. ANTOINE.

*** Republican papers of this State lase copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. Lehde. E. W. Lehde.

H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,

GROCERS

No. 79 81 & 83.

Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street

New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, fine WINES and LIQUORS.

Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 49 3mo

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders respectfully solicited.

Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & Co.,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS,

60 Camp Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS. P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

Canal St. Bet Villery & Robertson St's.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramelsberg FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

MORESQUE BUILDING, New Orleans.

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE,

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight Universily.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Baunk,

114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course*. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover,
Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street,

Near Union Street

COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME

GEORGE TAYLOR.

NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,

THIRD DISTRICT.

Boarding and Lodging

—FOR—

SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate.

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,

General Stationers and Law Publishers,

mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

JULES ABELARD,

Carpenter and Builder.

237....JULIA STREET....237

New Orleans.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868

CHARLES T. HOWARD .. President.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

Splendid Scheme! Only 20,000 Numbers.

Capital Prize - - - - $50,000.

CLASS M.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS ON

Saturday, Sept. 9, 1871,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 numbers—tickets only $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is		2,000
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
1 prize of	1,000			
50 prizes of	500	are		25,000
317 prizes of	500	are		63,450
440 prizes amounting to				$290,450

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion. Prizes payable in full without deduction. Orders to be addressed to.

CHS. T. HOWARD,

Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS

AND

DEALER IN ALL THE

NEWEST

and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of household and farm utensils.

Inventors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the modus operandi of the patent office, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, and at less cost to the inventor, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
180 Canal Street.
New Orleans.

CARPET WAREHOUSE

17...CHARTRES STREET..17

A. Brousseau & Co., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices:

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
MATTING,

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,

Fashionable Milliner,

283 Poydras steet.

Bonnets, Regalias, Flags and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,

Not one returned—

Not one complaint.

Speaks for itself.

In Operation Daily at the Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

THE NEW ORLEANS SEMI-WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

Want of Success in Journalism.

Some people have a mania for publishing papers, and think that to be able to write and have a certain amount of capital, is all that is necessary to make a successful newspaper. The history of our most eminent journalists contradicts this theory. They will tell you that they owe their success rather to their knowledge of the practical than the theoretical or æthetical branches of the business. Bonner, for instance, is not a writer, still he has accumulated great wealth, and has succeeded in establishing a paper which is remarkable both for circulation and for literary ability. Printers now in this city, who worked at the "case" with him, state that he was not only a quick and clean compositor, but was noted for his regular habits, for never varying in his hours, and for working hard, early and late, to attain the object he had in view—the accumulation of sufficient capital to start in business for himself. Henry J, Raymond toiled for years as a reporter, working a portion of the time at a salary of seven dollars per week, and it was only after years of trial he advanced, step by step, to the position he occupied at the time of his death.

Our best newspaper men, if success is to be taken as a criterion, are those who commenced their career at the "case," and who gained their information while setting up articles of others. There are no better judges of an article, whether it be a political leader or a classical essay, than practical printers. Some of our best authors place more dependence on them than they are willing to concede. Printers have a way of smoothing and making intelligible and ambiguous sentence, which is peculiarly their own; the result of the closest attention to detail.

The publisher of a country newspaper who is ignorant of the practical working of his printing office, has an up-hill business, and he should either acquire the printers' art, or leave the field to others who have had the necessary experience. His expenses are much greater than those of men who have learned the business, for he has to pay others for doing work which he should do himself. His ignorance of office affairs is lamentable. He cannot perceive the depreciation of material, nor judge of the amount of work his compositors should perform, if working by the week; and if by the piece, cannot tell whether or not they have overcharged. Being dependent on others, he becomes suspicious, and constantly watches a business he knows nothing about, fearful that his ignorance will be taken advantage of.

Though it is not absolutely necessary that the publisher of a country paper should be a thorough printer, he should have sufficient knowledge of the business to know when the work is properly done; the actual cost of everything connected with it, and should be able to convince his employes that he knows enough not to be imposed upon.

American Newspaper Reporter.

Good for Governor Warmoth.

It is very certain that the New Orleans *Republican* is the organ of Gov. Warmoth—as much so perhaps as was ever a newspaper the organ and the defender the of any leading and prominent official. But to the credit of Gov. Warmoth be it said and remembered that his organ does not lead him—not always, if ever. Not long since, when young Tally, of Shreveport, appealed to the Supreme Court from a sentence of nineteen years to the Penitentiary imposed by the lower Court for having killed the man who had killed his father, the *Republican* aforesaid took it upon itself to "regret" that the said Supreme Court had not the power to "order him hanged till dead, dead, dead!" The Supreme Court confirmed the sentence of the lower Court. But now Gov. Warmoth, in the sublimity of that enlarged magnanimity and high sense of right and justice which we have always contended would ever mark his acts in strong cases of emergency, when directly appealed to, has pardoned the young man in full. We say, "Good for Gov. Warmoth!" And we both understand and mean what we say.—*Blackburn's Homer Iliad.*

It is not enough to believe what you maintain, you must maintain what you believe, and maintain it because you believe it.

A lady in Vermont has been made dangerously ill from the effects of a bite on her hand inflicted by her daughter, who is deranged.

FUN AND FANCY.

Virtue shines, though contemptibly clad, and is recognized and respected by noble minds.

—A smart boy was asked by his father what business he would follow. "The marble business, and I want ten cents to buy stock."

—"Ah, parson, I wish I could take my gold with me," said rich old Deacon Swipes." "It might melt if you did," quietly replied the parson.

—An Irishman, after enjoying a water melon for the first time in this county, passed a field of pumpkins, and remarked. "If they were so good when they were green, how much better they must be when ripe."

—"God made him; therefore let him pass for a man," is the pious way in which the Atlanta (Georgia) *Constitution* heads an article in regard to a fellow who passed a one dollar counterfeit bill on a child in that city.

—A Fenian over the water was called on for a toast, and he gave the following:

"All hail the American Aigle!
Proud bird of freedom, all hail!
The fowl that no one can invaigle,
Or put salt on his beautiful tail."

If a woman hates you, it is only her love turned inside out, and you may turn it back with due care. The pretty creatures know how becoming the *grande passion* is, and take care to keep themselves in mind a quarrel serves their turn, when all else fails.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Of the seven colored churches in New York city, owning property to the value of $590,000; the Methodists hold more than three fifth or $370,000; the Presbyterian, $80,000; the Episcopalians, $75,000; while the Baptits have only $65,000. Surely the Baptists cannot be very enterprising over there.—*Mis. Bap't.*

The Island of Malta, in the Mediterranan, has been in the possession of the British since the year of 1800. Tthe forest of Gibraltar was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty Utrecht in 1713; and the channel Islands, as portions of the Duchy of Normandy, were united to the Crown of England by William the Conquorer.

The ancient bell on what used to known as the "Butterfly Fac.ory," in Smithfield, R. I., bears date of 1063. This bell came with refuse copper from Cuba many years ago, and the accuracy of the date may never be verified. But if correct, where is there an older bell.

The London and Birmingham Railway was opened in 1838, and it is among the earliest railways formed, but it was preceded by the Liverpool and Birmingham in 1837, and the Liverpool and Manchester 1830.

Vermont was first settled by colonists from Massachusetts in 1778. The territory was claimed by New Hampshire from 1741 to 1764. It It was claimed also by New York and granted to that parliament in 1664. Owing to these conflicting claims the State was not admitted into the confederacy, during the Revolution, but it still performed its part in that struggle.

Kiosk is a name that was originally applied to a Turkish pleasure-house. It has recently been used in connection with similar Parisian building.

Thirty per cent of the English army cannot read or write.

Our impulses, our enthusiasms, our aspirations, require most of our circumstantial life to drop away before they can be true enough and refined enough to do their grandest.

The shadows of the mind are like those of the body. In the morning of life they lie behind us; at noon we trample them under our feet; and in the evening they stretch long and deepening shadows before us.

A clergyman in Petersburg, Va., in a recent sermon, set forth in vigorous terms the dependence of daughters on their parents, and urged that, while sons might marry when they please, or rather those whom they please, daughters should leave their choice, in a great measure, to the more matured judgment of their parents.

General Benjamin F. Butler narrowly escaped drowning recently, while off Newburyport, Mass. He was getting into a yawl, alongside of a pleasure yacht, when he lost his footing and was precipitated into the ocean. He was rescued as he was about going under for the third time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO,
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,
NEW YORK,
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,
OF
INDIA RUBBER COMBS,
Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs.
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.
ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
COMBINATION SIDE COMBS
[MADE UNDER PAUL'S PATENT.]
The sale of any Combina ion Sid Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.
The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.
Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,
of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.
A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
TERMS TO CLUBS.
THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.
SEND YOUR MONEY
in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address
I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,
New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La.
PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
114 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.
Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

VICKSBURG AND BENDS.
FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend
Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.

GREENVILLE ARGYLE
Sunny Side, Egg's Point
Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point, Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings.
The new and magnificent steamer
W. S. PIKE,
J. J. Brown, Master,
(In place of steamer Natchez,)
Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street.

ST. PHILIP STORE,
230 ROYAL ST., CORNER
ST. PHILIP,
New Orleans.
R. A. CHIAPELLA,
—CASH DEALER IN—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
TRIMMINGS AND HATS,
AT AUCTION PRICES

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF IN MACHERY.
It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.
A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 *Spring*, 9 *wheels*, 51 *Screws, and* 98 *other parts making alltogether* 136 *separate pieces,*
ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.
Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.
A Genuine waltham Watch
Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a
GREAT ADVANTAGE;
For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a
Trifling Expense.
A GENUNE WALTHAM WATCH
Is made with special reference to
DURABILITY
Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
FOR MANY YEARS.
We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70
We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.
Write for it as follows:
Messrs. Howard & Co., No. 785 Broadway, New York:
Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE,
OR
Refund the Money.
We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more.
WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.
Special Notice.—We do not sell Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,
HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.
THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.
The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,
and passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.
Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.
THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.
J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:
The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.
Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Cantonto Grand Junctin and Humboldt.
The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.
Time to New York, 70 Hours.
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. G. BEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS

Paul Cranzin.
DEALER IN GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to
Paul Granzin,
112 Carondelet street, New Orleans.
Feb. 16 1y

$5 GOOD $8
WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.
AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.
A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.
The Oride Gold Watch,
IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.
Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.
GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalognes Free. Address all orders.
CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-tf.

GROCERIES, PRODUCE &c.
A. H. WHITE, L. C. RICHARDS, F. H. WAY.
WHITE, RICHARDS & Co.,
Successors to A. D. GRIEFF & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALER IN
Southern and Western Produce.
104.....POYDRAS STREET.....104
NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. GIGNAC ALF. JOURDAIN.
GIGNAC AND JOURDAIN,
GROCERS,
CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239
ALWAYS ON HAND
Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.
AND
Plantation Supplies
Orders promptly attended to.

P. B. ETHELL,
MERCHANDISE, FLOUR
AND
PROVISION BROKER,
105... POYDRAS STREET ...105
W. J. TAYLOR.... JOHN M. BURKE
Salesmen.

W. H. MARKHAM, St. Louis. C. W. BURT, New Orleans.
MARKHAM & BURT,
Importers and Jobbers of
HARDWARE,
109:....GRAVIER STREET.....109
NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASENAVE,
UNDERTAKER
88 Bourbon Street
NEW ORLEANS.
CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING &
JOSEPH H. WILSON'S
DRY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
163.... CANAL STREET,....168
FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS.
THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.
A visit to the store will repay any persons wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

B. T. Walshe.
110.... CANAL STREET....101
Near St. Charles,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
SHIRTS.
(OF HIS OWN MAKE)
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
MEN'S AND BOYS' SHRITS MADE TO ORDER
Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.
Goods sold on "one price" system, and any article purchased which fails to give satisfaction can be returned and the money will be refunded.
Moderate Prices and Fresh Stock to select from are some of the inducements offered at
B. T. WALSHE'S
PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM
110 Canal St., near St. Charles,
New Orleans.
N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention and filled C. O. D. if desired.

$75 Every Week!
MADE EASY,
BY
Lady Agents.
We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*
Indispensable to Every Household;
They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians and* are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.
Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.
DRUGGIST,
MILLINERS
DRESSMAKERS,
And all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting
Small Fortunes
to all Dealers and Agents.
Country Rights Free
to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable Respectable and Profitable Business,* at the same time doing good to their companions in life Sample $2,00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS,
Victoria Manufacturing Co
17 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

Rubber Clothing
COMPANY.
Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,
Rubber Goods
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH,
PIANO COVERS,
BALL TOYS, &c.,
363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.
82 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
F. M. SHEPPARD. PREST.
J. A. MINOTT, SEC.

GEORGE HITE:
Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger
IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP,
Iron Safes repaired
206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, and Steamboats Fitted up